

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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Write all communications, designed for publication, on one side of the paper only. We want intelligent correspondence in every county in the State. We want facts of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated fact, is worth a thousand theories.

The editor is not responsible for the views of correspondents.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPT. 24, 1895

This paper entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C.

The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance

Do you want your paper changed to another office? State the one at which you have been getting it.

Our friends in writing to any of our advertisers will favor us by mentioning the fact that they saw the advertisement in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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"I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows of the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people."—L. L. Polk, July 4th, 1890.

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Cleveland wants a third term. The public are willing, provided it is for life and at hard labor.

The Rutherford Democrat is now issuing the so-called sound money supplement prepared and furnished free by the goldbug demons in New York.

Since the wave of prosperity rolled over the country it has been ascertained that the last valuation of property in Polk county, Ga., is \$851,625 less than it was in 1892.

A Democratic paper remarks that the Democratic party has always been friendly to silver. A Populist paper retorts by saying that Judas Iscariot had always been friendly to Christ.

The Durham Sun says the Holland farm, in Gaston county, is worth \$20,000, but sold for \$5,000. Two dollar gold dollars are getting better. According to this business they are now worth \$2.50 each in buying land.

Rush in your stock for the shoe factory. Send it to Secretary Barnes. If every Allianceman in the State will take a little stock, and nearly all can, one of the best manufacturing plants in the U. S. will be established at Cary.

Just as the goldbugs are almost in a panic dodging good times and returning prosperity, comes the news that 20,000 coke workers in Pennsylvania are going to strike because their employers refuse to give them living wages.

It will probably go down in history that the most dramatic scene ever witnessed on the American continent was when the Governor of North Carolina reproached the Governor of South Carolina for allowing so much time to elapse between drinks.

P. D. Christian, a drummer, was arrested at Memphis Wednesday for holding up and robbing a saloon keeper of five dollars. Nothing better may be expected of drummers who go around and talk goldbuggery to poison the minds of business men.

An exchange says the Republican party has stolen the Democratic party. There are grounds for a large slander suit in this. The Republican party doubtless has trouble enough on hand without trying to get away with, and keep the Democratic party concealed.

We notice that a great many revivals and camp meetings have been held this summer and the converts at each meeting were numerous. Must be something lacking about all this religion, though, for they don't pay up their subscriptions any better than they did before the meetings were held.

Mr. Washington Davis, of New York, has published in the New York Herald (Aug. 25, 1895) Documentary evidence proving that the same William Simpson who was the great grandfather of Ulysses Simpson Grant, and for whom the General was named, was also the great grandfather of Jefferson Davis. Thus it appears that General Grant and President Davis were second cousins.

SHOE FACTORY PROGRESS.

The outlook for the shoe factory grows more encouraging every day and the need of such industries more apparent. About money enough is now in sight to secure the splendid factory building with grain mills and cotton gin in connection, all located at Cary, and the stockholders continue to join the ranks. But more stock is needed to purchase factory machinery and buy material. Much of this is already pledged, and we believe a sufficient amount will be forthcoming. Outsiders and others would put down the money, but it has been understood all along that only Allianceman should hold stock, and no one is asked to take more than one hundred dollars. This is necessary in order to keep any one from buying a controlling interest. It is hoped that every member and every Sub Allianceman in the State will take a small share, rather than that a few should own it. If the shoe factory proves a success, and it is almost bound to do that, other similar industries will be established, but let's push the shoe factory to completion right now. Work, brethren. Send in your stocks.

The goldites say that the silver mine owners expect to double the value of their product by getting free coinage again. That is all right. The gold mine men are getting double price for their metal. Demonetize gold and see how quick the price will fall.

AN EXPENSIVE OSTLER

A. J. Joyner, of Weldon, is now in charge of August Belmont's private stables in New York City, at a salary of \$10,000, besides fees, amounting to \$5,000 or more per annum.—Ex.

We are glad of our young friend's good salary, but is not something radically wrong when one millionaire can pay the head ostler of his private stables over \$15,000 per annum, or more than five times what the State of North Carolina can pay either its Governor, its Treasurer or its Chief Justice. Is not something wrong when the care of the private horses of a millionaire is worth five times as much as managing the State Treasury, or the judicial or executive care of nearly two millions of people in the great State of North Carolina. Of old, it was said of a king, "he shall take your young men and your young maidens and make them to serve him." And these New York millionaire kings are paying their horse servants five times as much as old North Carolina can pay its highest officials. Was it for this that our fathers died at Stony Point, at Germantown, at King's Mountain, at Eutaw and at Cowpens?

THE ROAD ELECTION.

Chapter 427 of the public laws passed by the last legislature, was an act to regulate the working of the public roads in Jones, Hyde, Wake, Polk and Pamlico counties. It also applies to Craven county outside the city of Newberne. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of said counties to order an election at the September meeting (the election has been ordered) to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of this year, to ascertain the will of the people as to whether they are willing to tax themselves not more than 45 cents on the poll and 15 cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property for the purpose of improving the public roads of said counties. It provides for the working of county convicts and the appointment of one county supervisor and one supervisor for each township and tells how the money may be expended.

We think the intention of the law is good, but the plan is open to objections. To divide up the small sum of money this act will raise, should any county adopt it, and divide the convict force into small squads, will tend to defeat the very object sought, and result in little or no permanent good to the roads. We are for road improvement, and think it should be done by taxation, but the only plan to begin the work effectually is to begin at the county town and work out in every direction as the spokes point from the hub of a wheel. This is our deliberate opinion, after studying the road question for years.

Some contend that this is unfair to the people living in the outer edge of each county. It is, apparently, but still it is the only way to make roads in sparsely settled counties like our State. The people in and near the county seat, which is generally the largest town in the county, get the most advantage from the good roads at first, but property being valued higher, they pay the most tax, which, to some extent, makes up for this. But the county town is generally the market town and, therefore, all get some benefit. If a farmer lives twenty miles from the market town he gets to travel over five miles of good road when that distance has been macadamized; if he lives ten miles out, half of his road to town is good. Patchwork will not do, as a rule. Grading and macadamizing

should be thoroughly done or let alone entirely. Still we are not opposed to the law in question, it being a stepping-stone to something better, we hope.

The question has been raised as to whether the new law, if adopted, will repeal the present road law in force. Section 11 of the new law says:

"All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed." Evidently the author of the bill intended to repeal the old law (we would like to hear from him on this subject.) However, a very fine point can be raised here as to whether the repealing clause is quite as specific as it should have been, though we believe it does repeal the old law. The lawyers differ on this point.

Bro. H. E. King has been appointed by President Thompson to the Alliance work of District Lecturer of the counties of Onslow, Pender, New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. Parties desiring to organize or to reorganize Sub-Alliances in said district and are willing to procure the services of Bro. King and will pay his traveling expenses, would do well to correspond with him at Pea Nut, N. C.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

During the year 1,823 railway employees were killed and 23,422 were injured, as compared with 2,727 killed and 31,729 injured in 1893. This marked decrease in casualty is in part due to the decrease in the number of men employed, and the decrease in the volume of business handled. The increased use of automatic appliances on railway equipment also may have rendered railway employment less dangerous and it may be that the grade of efficiency of employees has been raised.

The number of passengers killed was 324, an increase of 25, and the number injured was 3,304, a decrease of 195. Of the total number of fatalities to railway employees, 251 were due to coupling and uncoupling cars, 439 to falling from trains and engines, 50 to overhead obstructions, 145 to collisions, 108 to derailments, and the balance to various other causes not easily classified. To show the ratio of casualty, it may be stated that 1 employee was killed out of every 428 in service, and 1 injured out of every 33 employed. The trainmen perform the most dangerous service, 1 out of every 156 employed having been killed and 1 out of every 12 having been injured.

The ratio of casualty to passengers is in striking contrast to that of railway employees, 1 passenger having been killed out of each 1,912,618 carried, or for each 44,103,228 miles traveled, and one injured out of each 204,245 carried, or for each 4,709,771 miles traveled. A distribution of accidents to the territorial groups exhibits the diversity in the relative safety of railway employment and of railway travel in the different sections of the country.

The business failures last week in the United States amounted to 213 against 210 for the same week last year, and this after "prosperity has returned." Gentle reader, don't you see that we are telling you the truth when we say that there can be no prosperity until there is financial reform? Might as well try to heat a building with ice as to attempt to bring prosperity with a constantly decreasing circulating medium.

GETTING DOWN TO THE TRUTH.

Even the commercial agencies are getting ashamed of their yarns about "returning prosperity" when there is no such thing and cannot be any return that will last until our financial plans are overhauled. A recent report from R. G. Dunn & Co., says:

"There is no real reaction in business. Gains which were recognized as temporary are vanishing, but there remains a decided increase over last year at date, although prices average 8.8 per cent lower than a year ago. It needs no keen observer to see that the reaction against the rapid advance of prices is strong. Hides were the first to rise, but a decided break has come. Cattle were suddenly raised to \$1.40, but was recently sold at \$1.10. Wheat jumped over 20 cents to 84¢ but is now slow of sale at about 65¢. Wool was late in rising, but has lost about an eighth of a cent in average price within the past fortnight. Iron still rises, the miners' strike having hindered shipments of ore, but with troops guarding the ore, begins to move. Cotton is strong, but has paused. The general tendency to curtail purchases where prices have notably advanced grows clearer in boots and shoes, in wool and in some products of iron.

"Consumption already hesitates and railroads have not much expanded their demand for rails. Copper is also a shade weaker with large supplies; tin with 26,900 tons visible stock, domestic and foreign, and led with sales of 1,500 domestic. In the boot and shoe industry many shops are discharging hands, and in woolen manufacture a few works are closing for want of orders.

NORTH CAROLINA AHEAD.

There is no doubt about it. North Carolina is an old wooden country but she is the best portion of the American continent and has had more blessings showered upon her this year than any other State. We have but little money, we are poor, but, as a whole, our crops are better than in any other section of the country. Drouth, insects and a great many things have cut off crops elsewhere. Our wheat and oat crops were fairly good, the corn crop can't be excelled, cotton is equally as good as in any of the cotton States, comparatively speaking. Tobacco is better here than elsewhere. The drouth, now prevailing over nearly the entire country and proving so disastrous, has done little or no damage here. If prices for cotton and tobacco hold up we will not take in our sign yet awhile. Let us be thankful that we are fully as well, if not better off than any of our more pretentious neighbors.

The Charlotte Observer and Statesville Landmark will please note that Messrs. H. Baruch, of Charlotte, and Wallace Bros., of Statesville, two of the largest firms in the State, have failed since said papers declared that good times are here and that money is trotting around hunting borrowers in New York at low rates of interest. Seems to us that the aforesaid papers ought to see that they are talking some mighty curious doctrine in their columns as business goes to smash. But Nero fiddled while Rome burned.

SHOE MEN MEET.

The Boston Boot and Shoe Club gave an outing at Beverly, Mass., on Sept. 5, 1895. At the table sat more than 225, many actors and many distinguished persons of other callings. The Governor of Mass. was one of the speakers. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I am aware that I stand in the presence of the intelligence, the enterprise, the courage and integrity which has worked mighty results, not only in Massachusetts, but in the whole broad country."

We think we see, in the not very distant future, the time when the Governor of North Carolina can stand before the State Alliance at its annual reunion and utter the same words and they will be the truth, with respect to our order and our State. He said further:

"I know that, in a very recent period, the mighty gains in this boot and shoe industry have been won by the courage, the industry, the pluck and independence of just such men that I see before me, and men like them, and I take a certain pleasure in thinking that Massachusetts leads this country in this trade of enterprises and progress, and our country leads the world, (applause) my friends, out of the \$250,000,000 of product in boot, shoe and leather manufacturers, it is delightful to think that our own section, New England represents three fifths of it and Massachusetts, in her own right, represents one half."

While the foregoing words furnish food for our serious and mature consideration he mentions another important fact. "Where money earned is spent in the very community where it is earned, and the man who has made money out of boots and shoes builds his home and spends his money right here among his own people, (applause)."

BOSTON—BOOTS AND SHOES

We gather an important lesson from the remarks above of Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts. Some necessary elements and qualities which are essential to success in any enterprise. Let us consider the full strength, weight and importance of each of the following words:

Intelligence,
Enterprise,
Courage,
Integrity,
Industry,
Pluck,
Independence,
Progress,
Gains,
Won.

And to these we will add one other word, UNITY.

LADY AGENTS

A New Proposition to Them.

Our premium offer to lady agents is withdrawn this week, as we have another proposition to make them which we think will prove more satisfactory. Circular letters explaining our latest proposition will be mailed to all our agents this week. If you don't receive one please inform us at once and we will take pleasure in sending you a copy. Any lady who desires to aid us in circulating the PROGRESSIVE FARMER and whose name is not on our list of agents will be sent our circular letter on receipt of name and address. We desire to thank the noble women

who have been working so faithfully for the paper during the dull summer months and we trust they will take advantage of this "money time of year," among our farmers and do even more than they have done.

The future for reform is brightening. All we must do is to disseminate pure reform doctrine, and all will be well. The people must be made read and inform themselves. Our experiment this summer has proven beyond question the adaptability of ladies for making the best agents for obtaining subscribers, and now we are making them a much better inducement than the premium offer, feeling sure they will appreciate it and that it will pay us better.

SOME SOUND MONEY MEN.

An Oklahoma bank failed last week owing more sound money than it had on hand by half.

Baron Von Hammerstein, a German nobleman, sound money man, of course, was arrested at Berlin last week charged with forging paper to the amount of \$50,000.

Wallace Bros., one of the largest firms in North Carolina, one that has stood the storms of many years, was caught in the wave of "returning prosperity" and failed a few days ago for over \$200,000 sound dollars.

Minister to Mexico Ransom passed through Charlotte recently on his way to Mexico. He expressed surprise that more of his friends were not at the station to meet him. The ex Senator doesn't seem to realize that the people of North Carolina think about as little of him as they do of the memory of Benedict Arnold.

E. M. Hoffer, sound money president of the Gettysburg, Pa., street railway company, made an assignment last Thursday. He owes \$110,000.

Ross C. Van Boklen, teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill., is missing. It is noticed that about the time he left \$50,000 of sound money left, also. He is a pretty fellow to talk about "honest money."

Joseph H. Wilson, teller of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, and Benjamin B. Jones, paying teller of the same bank, were caught stealing \$12,500 from the bank last Thursday.

They have confessed. But this thing is going on all the time throughout the country. Need you be surprised that they lie about financial matters?

While Senator Butler and Mr. W. R. Henry were speaking in Charlotte last Friday night, some boys behaved out of the auditorium by the angry audience. Then they showered rocks on the building. Two or three policemen finally came and fired pistols to frighten (?) the boys away, instead of arresting them, as was their sworn duty. The Democrats learn very slowly. That infernal aggregation will never carry North Carolina again. All that is respectable or honest in the party will leave it in the next twelve months.

A LESSON IN POLITENESS.

The Northern people, a portion of them at least, talk and rave about the bad treatment accorded the negroes in the South. Of course it is all a sickly sentiment. The negroes get better treatment in the South than nine tenths of the white people get in the North.

Recently a New York man witnessed an incident that set his thinking works in motion and he wrote the New York Sun about it. This gentleman was on a crowded street car. A poorly dressed colored woman carrying a baby at tempted to get on the car, but seeing she could get no seat, and with disappointment plainly depicted on her face, remarked, "I guess I'll have to wait for the next car." A well dressed gentleman sitting inside had noted all this, and, rising, offered the poor colored woman his seat. The occupants of the car were astonished. They were unused to such sights, even when the most aristocratic white ladies board a car. They have to stand up, no matter how many men are seated.

The writer in the Sun was so impressed that he approached the gentleman who gave up his seat, and was more surprised than ever when he found that he was a very prominent Southern man and an ex slave owner. This ought to be a lesson to many Yankees who look every element that goes to make up the polite man where woman is concerned, no matter what the color, age or character of the woman may be.

But some Northern men are not so ungentlemanly as others. Not long ago the writer saw two well dressed gentlemen give up their seats to two very old white women on a Third Avenue, N. Y., car. They deserved all the more credit for this because the women were very plainly, even poorly dressed.

SHORT CHATS.

"An unanswered community of thought and feeling." W. Irving A. Toast.

C. M. Pritchett, Alamance county: "The PROGRESSIVE FARMER."—May the banner of her principles ever wave over this nation and her demands be enacted into law."

HIS TESTAMENT

Jno. N. Hart, Orange county: "I find it almost impossible to do without THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Some of my Democratic neighbors call it my testament."

J. W. PEEL'S LETTERS.

Cornelius Parker, Northampton county: "I cannot do without THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. It is a great educator. My friend Joe Peel's letter is worth a great deal to me."

THE OLD GUARD

J. C. Elliott, Cleveland county: "We are happy to compliment THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Caucasian, 'Mary Ann,' and all the old guard for their heroic defense of American Democracy."

WORTH ALL THE REST.

W. P. Pelletier, Lenoir county: "I take several papers but find THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER worth all the rest combined. I like your independence, continue to hew to the line and you will have the farmers with you."

BEST OF ITS KIND.

C. H. Baines, Nash county: "I never intend to be without THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER so long as I am able to pay for it. It is the best paper of its kind I have ever seen; and I don't see how any good Allianceman can do without it."

HEART AND HAND IN THE MOVEMENT.

C. Shields, Moore county. Up this way we are in the reform movement heart and hand. If money was not so scarce it would be no trouble to raise large clubs for the PROGRESSIVE FARMER—the best paper in North Carolina. I hope you will continue to urge our people to read reform literature. If the PROGRESSIVE FARMER could reach every voter in North Carolina the old parties would have to go twice in a place to make a shadow. Long live THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and its editor.

VOTE RIGHT IN 1896

T. T. Bostick, Richmond county: "You will find fifty cents enclosed which credit on my subscription. Money is scarce but I cannot do without THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER so long as I can spare a dollar, a bushel of wheat for fifty cents. I would like to ask some of my christian friends through your paper how they can support any party that is so oppressive to the poor as the Democratic party. I see a great many church members and ministers of the gospel who support our present administration which they certainly know is acting contrary to the laws of God. Give the poor laborer and farmer a chance. Vote right in 1896 and you will feel better when you come to die."

IN THE HEART OF GOLDBUGDOM

J. W. Denmark Figures vs. J. L. Ramsey's Observation.

Editor Ramsey said in his last week's letter from Boston. "Few Southern people come this far North." Generally and comparatively speaking, this may be true, yet in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, fourteen North Carolina towns, and some of them small towns at that, spent \$1,070,233.84 in Boston for boots and shoes. Do you ask how I know? I answer official figures show that these 14 towns purchased in Boston 1,182,048 pairs of boots and shoes, official figures show that Boston, last year, 1894, exported 53,868 pairs of boots and shoes, that she received for them \$76,128. The shipments to these 14 North Carolina towns of boots and shoes from the same Boston, counted at the same price, will give you the figures \$1,070,233.84. And yet 'few Southern people' go to Boston, that means few North Carolinians go there. Now who can tell how many shoes all the merchants in all the towns in North Carolina buy for all the farmers in North Carolina and where they purchase them? Don't all speak at once. But if you intend to help change this thing do not delay about sending your contribution or subscription to Bro. Barnes for the shoe factory.

GOOD STATE FOR FACTORIES.

The North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance have perfected arrangements to establish a shoe factory in Cary of that State. No State could furnish more favorable conditions for success.—Brockton (Mass.) Diamond.

CURRITUCK SPEAKING.

There will be a big Alliance and free silver picnic at Mathias' Grove, near Currituck Court House, on October 3d, which will be on the first Thursday. Everybody invited; Rev. T. W. Babb, Judge W. A. Guthrie, Walter R. Henry and other distinguished speakers are invited and expected to be present.